Yamuna Action Plan

†*3216. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 433 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19 February, 2009 and state:

(a) the percentage of water of Yamuna that has been made pollution free under Yamuna Action Plan in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana;

(b) the State-wise required sewage treatment capacity to make Yamuna pollution free alongwith the current capacity;

(c) whether Government would declare discharge of any chemical waste into the Yamuna as unpardonable offence; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), pollution abatement works like Interception and Diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works and crematoria have been taken up in 21 towns in Hayana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Sewage treatment capacity of 753 million liters per day (mld) has been created so far under the Plan. Besides this, sewage treatment infrastructure has also been created by the State Governments under other Central/State Schemes.

State-wise details of sewage pollution loads in the towns covered under YAP vis-a-vis sewage treatment capacity available are given below:-

State	Estimated sewage Pollution Load (mld)	Treatment capacity available (mld)	Treatment capacity required to be created (mld)
Haryana	654	390	264
Delhi	3477	2325	1152
Uttar Pradesh	856	401	455

A Statement indicating the water quality of river Yamuna in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) in 1996 and 2008 during lean season is given below. The pollution abatement works implemented by the Central and State Governments have helped in improving the water quality in some locations and checking the pace of deterioration in others. Presently, the water quality in the stretch of river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

barrage) and parts of Uttar Pradesh exceeds the standards in terms of BOD of 3.0 miligram per liter (mg/l), mainly due to significant increase in pollution load and lack of fresh water in the river during lean period.

(c) and (d) Pollution from industries on the banks of rivers is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). Discharge and disposal of effluents of various categories has to conform to provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and various rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The SPCBs are empowered to take action against defaulting industries not conforming to the prescribed standards.

Statement

The water quality of river Yamuna in terms of key indicators

(Lean season average *i.e.* March-June)

Sl. No.	Station/Location	1996		2008	
		DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)
A	**Haryana**				
1.	Tajewala	11.70	1.20	9.7	1.3
2.	Kalanaur	10.40	1.05	7.1	2.8
3.	Sonepat	9.75	3.00	6.0	2.5
4.	Palla	13.95	6.00	8.3	1.3
B	**Delhi**				
1.	Nizamuddin	0.30	25.00	0.0	34.5
C	**Uttar Pradesh**				
1.	Agra Canal	0.35	26.50	0.0	13.8
2.	Majhawali	0.50	22.00	2.4	20.8
3.	Mathura u/s	8.10	4.00	5.3	13.5
4.	Mathura d/s	8.50	2.50	5.8	14.8
5.	Agra u/s	10.65	4.50	6.0	13.0
6.	Agra d/s	1.65	9.00	8.4	21.0
7.	Batteshwar	13.90	11.00	12.0	18.0
8.	Etawah	11.16	7.00	11.8	16.3
9.	UDI	9.71	2.00	8.3	2.3
10.	Auraiya Juhika	8.14	5.00	10.4	4.8

Source : Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)